FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1849. [NO. 1671.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
1st June, 1849.

BOOKS of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the counting room of John D. Starr until further notice, where payment will be received for the 3d instalment, due this day. By order of the Board.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
June 2, 1849. 70-3w

100,000 BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish 100 to 150,000 well burnt Bricks.
E. W. BARGE.
June 1. 70-3w

North Carolina
STATE LOAN.

BY AN ACT, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," it is provided that, to enable the State to pay her subscription to the Stock of said Company, the Treasurer of the State shall, from time to time, issue Bonds or Certificates of Debt, under the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, in sums not less than Five Hundred Dollars, payable in currency of the United States or Great Britain, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., payable semi-annually; the principal of which Bonds shall be redeemable at the end of twenty years from the time they shall be issued.

And it is furthermore declared by said Act, that whenever it shall be necessary to issue said Bonds or Certificates of Debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more Newspapers, and invite sealed proposals for said Loan, and to accept those terms which shall be most advantageous to the State.

Now, therefore,
Public Notice is hereby given,

That I am prepared to negotiate a Loan to the amount of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in pursuance of the terms and provisions of said Act. The Proposals to be addressed to me, at this Office, on or before the 10th day of July next.
C. L. HINTON,
Public Treasurer of N. C.
Office of Public Treasurer, }
Raleigh, May 29, 1849. } 70-1w

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.
HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.
CHAS. GODDARD, Sup't'dt.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* each Volume; and is prepared to furnish them to per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 68-Y

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*
Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.
With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security.
A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
May 21, 1849. 68-ts

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order,* and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf,* Wilmington, N. C."
GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.
HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 5, 1849. 64tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1849.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

65,000 DOLLARS!
$30,000! $20,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class F, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 23, 1849.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
PRIZES.
1 Grand Prize of $65,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 2 Prizes of 4,493, 14 Prizes of 2,000, 200 of 600, &c. &c.
Tickets $15.—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes	$200 00
Ditto do	25 Halves	100 00
Ditto do	25 Quarters	50 00
Ditto do	25 Eighths,	25 00

CAPITAL $35,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 81, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 30, 1849.
78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $11,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,655, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 700, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
68-td-pd

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of
SUMMER MILLINERY,
Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.
April 9, 1849. 62tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.
Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.
MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER MILLINERY, to which she invites the attention of the public.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of
Spring & Summer Clothing,
CONSISTING OF
Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;
To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howquas Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 49tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Duhois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.
E. J. HALE.

MEDICAL BOOKS

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Barrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Pront on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
E. J. HALE.

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*
Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.
Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (MD.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.
Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shupe & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

ROUGH RICE.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf
Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols.; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetrics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.
Just received at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg,
and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.
Office R. & P. R R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.
October 9.

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.
With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

Blind Bridles.—"Yes, use your thinking powers friends. They were given to you to use, and not abuse. Blind bridles! Truly named, surely. Art never invented a more fatal thing to the eyes of horses than when she devised this plan of depriving the horse of what Nature intended he should enjoy. But says one, how are blinders injurious to the horse? Because they gather dirt and heat around the eye. Dirt irritates the eye, and heat produces inflammation. These bridles so entrammel the eyes of the horse that he is compelled to be constantly straining them to see his way. The over-exertion of the nerve brings on disease. Eyes were not made in vain. Had they been needless, the Creator would not have located them in the head. They were placed on the corner of the head that he might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men, in the abundance of their wisdom, concluded that the horse had too much sight, and they wished to curtail it; hence the origin of blind bridles and diseased eyes are inseparably connected. Custom hoodwinks the sense of men as much as blind bridles do the vision of horses."
Exchange.

Interesting Geological Fact.—Professor Aggassiz, in a recent lecture, stated an interesting fact in connection with his remarks upon the family of the roses, which includes among its varieties not only many of the most beautiful flowers which are known, but also the richest fruits, such as the apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, &c., viz: that no fossils belonging to this family have ever been discovered by geologists. This is regarded as conclusive evidence that the introduction of this family of plants upon earth was coeval with or subsequent to the creation of man.

POETRY.

REQUIEM.—"THE BURIED FLOWER."

Early wert thou taken, Mary!
In thy fair and glorious prime,
Ere the bees had ceased to murmur
Thro' the umbrage of the lime.

Buds were blowing, waters flowing,
Birds were singing in the trees,
Everything was bright and glowing
When the angels came for thee.

Death had laid aside his terror,
And he found thee calm and mild
Lying in thy robes of whiteness,
Like a pure and stainless child.

Hardly had the mountain violet
Spread its blossoms on the sod,
Ere they laid the turf above thee,
And thy spirit rose to God.

Early wert thou taken, Mary!
And I know 'tis vain to weep—
Tears of mine can never wake thee
From thy sad and silent sleep.

Singular Fatality.—We learn from the Yazoo Democrat, that on the Short Creek road, about two miles from Yazoo City, a number of persons, all inmates of one house, died with the cholera within a few days of each other. A child was buried on Sunday the 29th ult.; the father, whose name was Wm. B. Spell, died on Monday; a son about 21 years of age died on Tuesday morning; Mrs. Spell died on Tuesday evening; a daughter about 13 years old died on the same day, as also did three other younger children—making eight persons who died between Saturday morning and Tuesday night. The illness in most cases lasted only a few hours. Every inmate of the house was swept away by the scourge.

Indian and Yankee.—The water at Mackinaw is very clear and very cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small gold coin in twenty feet of water and giving it to any Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged, but after descending ten or twelve feet they came up so chilled that after several attempts they gave it up. A Yankee standing by observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it, he'd swing it up quicker than lightning" to which he consented; when Jonathan, instead of plunging in as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole and dipping the end in a tar barrel, reached it down to the coin and brought it up, and slipping it into his pocket walked off, to the amazement of the Indian divers, and the no small chagrin of the donor.

An American Missionary recently entered a box of Bibles at the Custom House at Constantinople, valuing them at a certain amount; but the Turkish officials, who are in the practice of affixing a sliding scale of valuation to suit themselves, regardless of invoices or oaths of importers, appraised the Bibles at double the value placed upon them by the Missionary, and demanded the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on their valuation. In this dilemma the Missionary availed himself of a regulation of the Turkish law which permits duties to be paid in kind, and paid them in Bibles, five out of every hundred. After that he had no more trouble. He paid what duty he liked. They wanted no more Bibles.

A Ludicrous Mistake.—The English papers state that a colored person of the name of Hope was recently present at a session of the Queen's Bench. It so happened that an eminent English lawyer of the same name was that day officially informed of his appointment as Queen's counsel. Mr. Justice Patterson, proceeding to inform him of the fact, said, "Mr. Hope, her Majesty having been pleased, &c., &c., you will take your place within the bar." Thereupon Mr. Hope, the colored gentleman, deliberately proceeded, with a broad grin of delight and much exhibition of ivory, to occupy the proffered seat. It was with much difficulty he was kept back, and the court indulged itself in a side bar roar of laughter.

Newspapers in Europe.—The London Times, a daily paper, costs $45 a year. The same rate is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week, at $25 a year. The London semi-weeklies $16 50 per annum, and weeklies at $12 and $9. The French daily papers, the large ones, are about the same price as the London prints; those about the size of our penny papers cost $20 and $25 per annum.—The German dailies cost $22 to $36 per annum.

Not Bad.—We take the following from the Charleston Mercury of the 23d.:

A liberal reward will be paid for information respecting the perpetrator of the following:

"What effect did Cain's murder of his brother have on Abel's wife? Answer.—Made her miserable (miss her Abel.)"

Sensible Advice.—"Never go clamming at high water," was the reply of an old fisherman to his son, who had written him requesting the loan of twenty thousand dollars to enter into the flour speculation at ten dollars a barrels.

Wear and Tear.—Life is shortened by indulgence in anger, ill-will, anxiety, envy, grief, sorrow and excessive care. The vital powers are wasted by excessive bodily exercise in some cases, and want of due proportion in others.

Melon Wine.—It was lately stated before the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, by M. Boucharett, that the melon yields an excellent white wine, which will keep for several centuries, and, if properly cultivated, may be made to render a handsome profit.

FROM THE PICAYUNE.

PRIVATE PUDDING;
Or, How the Hoosier come it.

Many years ago a Hoosier, who had just *struck* New Orleans for the first time, after his flatboat was made snug and fast, went up to see the sights of the city.—Passing St. Charles he stopped immediately in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and, looking up, seemed to scrutinize the building with the eye of an architectural connoissieur.

After satisfying his gaze he asked of a passer-by what building it was; on being told it was a hotel, he inquired for the entrance, and being shown, he ascended the steep steps. Approaching the office he asked for the landlord, of whom he inquired if he could get "a bite" to eat. Mr. E. R. Mudge, who was the host at that time, and who is a *host* at all times, humoring the fellow, told him he could do so by paying a dollar. After considering for some time on this item, and gravely looking his host in the face, he said, "Well, I'll go it, thar's my dollar, whar's your dinner?" "Well," said the other with a smile, "it is not ready yet, but take a seat at the table there, and you can amuse yourself with the papers for half an hour, when you will hear the gong, which will inform you that dinner is ready." "The gong, what's that?" asked the Hoosier.—"Oh you will find out when you hear it," replied Mudge. Satisfied with this answer, the Hoosier, after looking wildly around him, sat down and rummaged over the papers. Time sped on at its customary rate, when suddenly the gong sounded, and as usual the crowd moved for the dining room.

Recovering from his astonishment at the noise of the gong, and scenting the delicious fumes of the dinner, the Hoosier made a rush through the crowd for a seat, but being met by the host he was conducted to his allotted chair. The gentlemen seated on each side of him, as well as the gentleman opposite him, had their wine before them.

After finishing his soup, and having his plate well filled, the Hoosier observed the gentlemen helping themselves freely to wine, and so, seizing the bottle of his right-hand neighbor, he attempted to help himself, when he was modestly informed that the wine was "private." The Hoosier did not seem to comprehend, and with a blank sort of look, resumed his knife and fork. On laying them down again, and having apparently come to the conclusion that it could not all be "private" wine, he seized hold of his left-hand friend's bottle. "Stop, if you please sir," said the offended individual with a fierce look, "that is *private wine,* sir." The Hoosier looked still more astonished, and, finding it a hard case, thought he would make another trial any how. So reaching across the table, he seized the bottle opposite to him, and was just in the act of filling his glass, when his *vis-a-vis* re-echoed "private wine, sir, if you please," and withdrew the bottle from the fearful leakage it was about to undergo.

The "green 'un," becoming enraged at being foiled on every side, and observing that there was a general simpering and tittering among the waiters, turned on the servant who stood at the back of his chair, and who had taken away his plate for the fifth or sixth time, and cried out to him with an oath to bring back his plate, and that if he took it away again, "he'd be dod rod if he didn't draw his *picker* on him," and, as suiting the action to the word, put his hand into his bosom, showing the handle of a huge bowie-knife.

After this, things went on quietly, till the desert was put on the table, when a large *Charlotte Russe* pudding was set right before the Hoosier. This he immediately drew near his plate, and looking right and left at his neighbors, he helped himself to a large portion of it. Keeping his eyes fixed on the dish, while eating he perceived his right-hand neighbor attempting to withdraw the dish from him. "No you don't, Mister," said the Hoosier to him, "that *thar* puddin' is *private pudding.*" The left-hand gentleman, not observing what had passed, then said, "Allow me to take this pudding, sir?" "No, you can't take that *thar puddin',*" said the Hoosier, with a scowl, "that's *private puddin'.*" And he re-helped himself.—Shortly after the gentleman opposite was in the act of drawing the dish over to him. "Hold on, Mister," said the Hoosier, with a look of triumph. "I'd have you to know that that puddin' is *private puddin',* while at the same time he put his thumb to his nose and made sundry gyrations with his fingers. "You can't come it over me," he continued, feeling that a joke had been practised upon him. "Private wine, eh?"

The attention of the table being attracted during the latter scene, the gentlemen around burst into a roar of laughter, and soon the whole story was whispered from one to another. The thing took so well that every gentleman was induced to send his bottle to the Hoosier with his compliments, and our "green 'un" soon became as merry as a lord. Hiccoughing, as he left the table, he turned round to the gentlemen and said: "Well, old (hiccough) fellows, you (hiccough) couldn't (hiccough) come it over (hiccough) me with your (hiccough) private wine." The glasses fairly danced upon the table with the uproar and laughter which this last remark created, and the Hoosier, staggering out of the room, made the best of his way to his boat.

Bells Rung by Fog.—The idea of bells being rung by fog however, is so singular, as to require an explanation of the mechanism employed. The apparatus which rings the bell is wound up and detained in a wound state by a lever extending from the machinery in the open air. To the end of this lever is affixed a large sponge, which absorbs the moisture from the fog, and by becoming heavy settles down the lever, lets the machinery free and thus rings the bell. A cover is placed just above the sponge to prevent the absorption of rain.

WADESBOROUGH, June 2, 1849.

To the Editor of the N. C. Argus:

Dear Sir: In the last Fayetteville Observer I discover two letters published over the signature of Alfred Dockery,—one dated May the 4th, 1849, in reply to a number of gentlemen of Cabarrus county, which for shortness I shall hereafter call his Cabarrus letter; the other dated 26th May last, and addressed to Mr. Hale, which for the sake of distinction I shall denominate his Observer letter. These letters I do not propose to scan minutely; but as they may produce wrong impressions on the public mind by a slight reading, I shall make some general observations respecting them. First, then, as to his Cabarrus letter: I submit to the gentlemen of Cabarrus themselves, to whom his letter was addressed, and to the reading public, if it is not the most equivocal, dodging, non-committal and unmeaning letter ever written to any respectable and intelligent gentlemen or community; and whether the Editor of the Charlotte Journal has not done the General ample justice in the construction which he has given it: Does it admit of any other construction?—what else does he mean by a pretty general consistency, but a general meeting of the Whigs en masse, or a general uprising of the Whigs of the District, to meet at one place to nominate a candidate, and then to meet again at the several election precincts in the several counties on the 2d of August next, to confirm that nomination at the ballot box? If this be not the proper construction of his Cabarrus letter, then it has no meaning at all, but is altogether nonsensical and unintelligible.

This letter, a copy of which was addressed to all the Whig candidates by these several gentlemen of the highest respectability, and residing in the different sections of Cabarrus county, the gentleman well knows, was gotten up by them, without any agency of his, Mr. Ingram's, or mine; and I believe we were all ignorant of such a move being made until the letter was handed to each of us—which for the first time informed me that a similar letter was addressed to each of the Whig candidates; and although I returned my reply forthwith, yet I know the fact, that Gen. Dockery got his about eleven o'clock on the one day, slept on its contents all night, and replied about 12 o'clock the next day,—in the manner in which it reads. Gen. Dockery also knows that Mr. Ingram had left Concord when the letters were handed to us, and did not receive his until the next week at Monroe; that Mr. Ingram wrote his answer from Monroe, and that all three of the letters were read publicly at Albemarle the week after Monroe court, and were handed to the Editor of the Journal, the Whig organ in that section of the District, the same week of Albemarle court, (at Mecklenburg court) for publication, and that they have since been published, as speedily as possible, in the Journal, the Argus, and the Observer, the principal Whig papers that circulate in this Congressional District.—The General says that his was to have been published by *agreement*. That may be so for what I know; but I did not know that the others would be published: nor did I *write mine* with the view of its being published. Still, however, approving of its contents, I thank the gentlemen of Cabarrus for publishing the whole correspondence: and I can inform Gen. Dockery that I have requested the Editor of the Argus to keep the whole correspondence in his paper until the election to be held on the 2d August. It will now, I hope, be published to his (the General's("heart's content." Read it, Whigs, and judge for yourselves.

As to his Observer letter: the gentleman in the first place complains of the non-appearance of his Cabarrus letter, and insinuates that it was held back in order that one of mine, which was published in the Argus, might go forth to his prejudice and to my advantage, so that I might make the "first impressions" on the public mind. This much the General has said, no doubt with the view of making capital, but it will not do; for he knows very well the gentlemen of Union who addressed us at Monroe in the same manner that the gentlemen of Cabarrus had done the week before, received no answer from him—that he merely referred them to his Cabarrus letter,—and then my reply to these highly respectable and intelligent Whigs, was the only one they received, and of course the only one they could furnish to the Editor of the Argus for publication. Mr. Ingram's was published in the Argus as soon as it was received. Will the General now pretend that the Editors have not done him justice? Or does he pretend that those highly respectable and intelligent gentlemen from Cabarrus and Union have done him any wrong?

But the gentleman says that the statement said to be in the Journal is "a gross misrepresentation, that he never has declined or refused to acquiesce in the decision of a convention of the *people*, but on the other hand has long been in favor of them"—or words to this effect. For the correctness of this declaration I must again refer the Whigs to his celebrated and brag letter (to which I admit he has always referred the people in his public speeches,) viz: his Cabarrus letter. Has the Journal misrepresented him? A candid public will decide. Again read a little further the Observer letter, and he gives his meaning of a convention. He says: "If the *people* participate *en masse*, all right." Here then you have explained by his own political dictionary what he means by a convention, and which I construe to mean the same as his Cabarrus letter. Who ever heard of such a convention before? It is altogether impracticable; and therefore, we can all see plainly that Gen. Dockery means nothing more nor less than that he sets public opinion, otherwise expressed, at defiance, and intends to be elected, or to defeat the Whig party. He cannot succeed in the first—it is possible but not probable that he may in the latter—and I presume he cares not: for he publicly declared at Monroe, to the multitude assembled, that he never would trouble this Congressional District again, as he had made more advantageous arrangements for himself and family.

Although I am averse to any newspaper controversy—and particularly with a Whig—yet having been dragged into it by the Observer letter, I feel constrained to repel the dark insinuation contained in one of the paragraphs of that communication—namely, that of being a demagogue or any part of one—I had long been taught by our Declaration of Rights, "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary to preserve the blessings of Liberty;" and by the same instrument, in the very first section we are taught, "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." I am yet to learn that any reference to either of those principles savours any *thing* of Demagogueism. But Demagogueism does consist in appeals made to the prejudices and not to the reason of individuals, in *ad captandum vulgus arguments*, in arraying one class of the community against another, publicly or privately—as for example the *poor* against the rich, the farmers *against* the lawyers, doctors, &c.—Whether General Dockery or myself, has been guilty of this, is a question for the people alone to decide.

It is true that I took the opportunity at Monroe, in Union, at Albemarle, in Stanly, and elsewhere, of stating to the people how it happened that I became a candidate—that I had been solicited by respectable gentlemen of the Whig party from the upper and middle part of Richmond county, from Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and other counties; and that at the Superior Court at Albemarle, (after General Dockery had announced himself a candidate,) I was waited upon by highly respectable gentlemen from the counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus and Anson, for the purpose of obtaining my consent to become a candidate; and that on Monday evening of Anson Superior Court, as soon as I had left the Court House, I was again waited upon to ascertain from me whether I would consent to run as a candidate or not: when I replied, they might run me or not, as they pleased. Whether, on any public occasion, I used the word *delegation* or not, I cannot now say, as I make all my public addresses *ex extempore*. But if the word was used by me at all, it was used in the above sense, and conveyed no other meaning. I am confident I never said there were any *public meetings* or conventions to appoint delegates to solicit me: and as I always have said, I only made the statement to show to the Whigs, that I never intended to *force* myself upon the District as a candidate, or to endanger the Whig party. Can Gen. Dockery say the same thing? He well knows this charge has been made against him; and no intelligent or respectable man in this Congressional District has been heard to say, that he has been ever solicited, unless it was by his own relations, or by his own procurement. He says in his Observer letter, that, "believing it would meet with the approbation of the Whigs generally," he "became a candidate: and believing at this time that a *very large* majority are *desirous* to cast their votes for" him, he "expects to continue a candidate, unless ruled off by a convention formed and based upon the immutable republican principles of a general constituency." (What high-sounding words!) I suppose he means, unless ruled off by the *People en masse*, as he says that is the only kind of convention he will submit to. He surely did not get that idea from the Convention that framed our Federal or State Constitution, nor from the convention that nominated General Taylor for the Presidency, nor from the convention that nominated our present Governor, *nor especially from the convention that put Henry Clay in nomination for the Presidency before the people of North Carolina.*

That General Dockery did withdraw from the contest two years ago, I am free to admit; but whether it was from magnanimous and patriotic motives, to avoid a split in the Whig ranks, or from fear of being badly beaten, is not for me to determine. As to his being the first Whig candidate in the field, I shall only say that any person who had no regard for public opinion, or courtesy towards the then incumbent, (whom the people were still willing and anxious to honor,) could have announced himself a candidate in advance, or first. I presume, however, that both or either claim would receive but little consideration, either in convention or at the ballot-box.

In conclusion, I can unhesitatingly give it as my opinion, that General Dockery will be badly beaten anyhow, and that I shall be elected, (if I get votes enough,) unless ruled off by the convention on the 4th of July next; to the action of which convention I shall cheerfully submit,—as I believe that all intelligent aspirants approve of them when there is a necessity for them: and all unintelligent aspirants disapprove of them under any and all circumstances, because they never hope to receive a nomination from them.

A. LITTLE.

Mr. George Lippard.—The Washington Union has recently published a letter from a person in Philadelphia, who calls himself George Lippard. The following anecdote, which is found going the rounds of the press, will show what manner of man he is:

Tom Corwin and George Lippard.—They say at Washington that Corwin's levee is always as well attended as any in that city, and that strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the 'lions.' Among others, Lippard, the writer of raw-head and bloody-bone stories, and who conducted a kind of piratical sheet during the Presidential campaign, in which he abused Corwin without stint, called upon him a month or two since, and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron. Said Lippard, smiling:

Gov. Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of,—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguarded you a good deal last year.'

Corwin: (With one of his peculiar looks)—'Ah! Well Mr. Lippard, you *look* very much like a blackguard.'

Lippard was shut up, and *left*.

Lord Ponsonby, in a letter published in the British Journals, says, that to his own knowledge, dissolved camphor has proved a certain cure for cholera, both in Paris and Germany, and if taken in time, the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician. The following is the recipe:

Recipe.—One and a half ounce of spirits of wine; one-quarter ounce of camphor dissolved in the wine. Get a small vial of spirits of hartshorn.

Directions.—First, give a teaspoonful of hartshorn in a wine-glass of water. Begin immediately and give five drops of spirits of wine, (camphor,) filling the teaspoon with cold water, and a little sugar. Repeat this every five minutes until you have given three doses. Then wait fifteen minutes, and commence again as before, and continue half an hour, unless there is returning heat.—Should this be the case, give one dose more, and the cure is effected. Let the patient perspire freely, as on this life depends; but add no additional clothing.

Correspondence Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1849.

It is stated, upon authority which seems reliable, that the Cabinet have decided to make the following diplomatic appointments:

Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Mass., Minister to England.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Va., Minister to France.

Ex-Governor Graham, of N. C., Minister to Spain.

Bailie Peyton, of La., Minister to Chili.

Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, of Vt., Minister to Berlin or Constantinople.

Col. McClung, of Miss., Charge to New Grenada.

Dr. Thos. M. Foote, of N. Y., Charge to Bogota or Venezuela.

T. L. Crittenden, of Ky., Consul at Liverpool.

Lorenzo Draper, of N. Y., Consul at Havre.

Ex-Gov. Kent, of Me., Consul at Rio Janerio.

Mr. Tasistro, whose appointment as head of the Consular Bureau was announced some days since, has not been appointed. C. F. Hoffman has received an appointment.

Elisha Whittlesey has entered upon the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of Mr. McCulloch.

Lieut. Beale presented his despatches to-day, four in number, to the Secretary of the Navy, who declines to publish them. It is understood, however, that they fully sustain the published accounts.

They contain nothing of interest in regard to the organization of a territorial government, and but little concerning gold. The despatches relate mainly to matters connected with the squadron, and have no special public interest.

The specimens of gold presented by Lieut. Beale created quite a sensation.—He exhibited some of them to Gen. Taylor, who was very much interested in them, but still more in the order which prevails in the country, and the general good health of the emigrants.

We are assured that a force of Dragoons will be promptly detailed to the Rio Grande, to put down the Indians, with instructions to pursue them till captured or annihilated. The people of Texas are to be protected from further invasions of the Camanches.

It is said that when the news of the Indian outrages were read to the President, he rose from his seat and exclaimed, "first of all this business must be stopped;" and sent for Mr. Crawford. We understand that the President is gratified with the conduct of the Mexican General at Matamoras, and will probably require an explanation of the American officer for refusing the assistance offered to pursue the Indians.

One, and by no means the least, of the advantages which have followed the result of the Presidential election, is the moderation and discretion which are assured to our foreign policy, and the security which we may therefore expect in our foreign relations. No reflecting man can doubt that, in these times of civil commotion and of general war, when the great principles of government are put to the arbitration of the sword, and when all the nations of Europe are either engaged in the struggle or in hourly danger of being drawn into it, the highest policy of our Government, its true interest, and its manifest duty, is *peace*. Our neutrality should be guarded and defended with the most jealous care. We should not suffer ourselves to become entangled in the mazes of European politics, and in the revolutionary and dynastic conflicts which have almost converted the eastern continent into one great battle field. Let the people of Europe settle their own affairs in their own way. Let them adopt such forms of government as they can maintain, and let us confine our propogandism of the true principles of government to the good example of peace and order which we hold out to the view of the nations.

Such, every one knows, is the policy of the Administration. Such are the wise and just views of General Taylor, and of the men whom he has called around him; and in this assurance every citizen rests secure that the country will be brought into no unnecessary collisions with foreign Powers. Should difficulties unhappily arise, they will be met with a prudence which will seek the maintenance of friendly relations, and with a firmness which will yield nothing of the national honor. Every man feels this; every man feels that we have a President who sincerely desires peace, yet who is not afraid of war. Now, will any man say that this double security, a security both for the honor of the country and for the preservation of peace, could be felt with the Democratic party in power clamoring for the extension of the area of freedom, the annexation of Cuba, and the manifest destiny of this country to meddle in the affairs of all other parts of the world? Would not every one feel that the Administration, from its own imprudence, or driven by the clamor of its supporters and the consistency of its professions, would be in constant danger of involving the country in the conflict which rages in the old world?

Providence Journal.

The Cat out of the Bag.—The Alexandria Gazette notices that in some of the late comments of the Union, in which the majority of the Senate are advised to checkmate the Administration "by refusing to confirm any appointments made by the President, however worthy or meritorious the appointees," a little secret is incautiously let out. "Unless," says the Union, "the majority in the Senate vindicate in this or some other efficacious way the injustice done to their political friends, *they cannot expect to keep the organization and efficiency of the Democratic party!*" The Richmond Whig pounces upon this admission. It seems, after all, that the "organization of the Democratic party" is to depend upon the possession of the "spoils!"

A Locofoco paper tells its readers that the Democratic party holds to a poliitical creed which it would be as impossible for any man to change "as for the leopard to change his spots."

"Mr. Showman," said a greenhorn at the menagerie, "can the leopard change his spots?"

"Yes sir," replied the individual who stirs up the wild beasts; "when he gets tired of one spot he can easily move to another."—*Dayton Journal.*

REMOVALS.

The Washington Union, in the course of a long argument against proscription, says:

"But the President does not stop here. We contend that the President—in conjunction with his cabinet advisers, who are unknown to the people—has no right to brand the character of any citizen of the Union, no matter how humble or how helpless he may be, by pronouncing him dishonest, incapable, or unfaithful, without giving him notice that charges have been preferred against him, and allowing him a fair opportunity to say a word in his defence. If the President and his cabinet have this right, then the basis upon which our institutions are founded is unsound, and the rights of the citizen, upon which our people pride themselves, is a foolish and deceptive illusion. The President and his advisers may have the power to inflict this wrong, as they have the power to remove for political reasons, and they may falsely say that the act was done for reasons independent of party divisions. The constitution and the laws, in order to enable the executive head of the nation to discharge the duties of his office, have placed him in a position in which he may, under the sanction of the constitution and laws, do wrong and injustice. In that event, he violates the spirit and intent of the constitution and laws, and is, in fact, more guilty than if he had violated the very letter of both. A law cannot justify its perversion; and therefore it is, we repeat, that the administration has no moral right, at the behests of party, to discharge honest and efficient men from the public service, and shield itself from merited odium by impeaching the integrity of its victims, and sending them forth branded and condemned, when none but a secret conclave has seen the charges, if any, and no notice has been given of the accusation, and no defence has been permitted."

It is wonderful to think what a change in a man's method of reasoning a change of circumstances may produce. The most merciless proscription known to this country was that introduced by General Jackson, who was indeed the father of the whole system. Nor was simple proscription all. Not knowing how the experiment might take with the people, and being at best extremely doubtful of success, the blood-hounds of party were let loose upon each individual as he was removed. Not the means of livelihood of the man alone were taken away, but it was a part of the system to destroy his character likewise. In this unholy war, if the senior editor of the Union did not join, he at least did nothing to assuage its ferocity.—Day after day, and month after month, the Organ of General Jackson teemed with denunciations of the ejected office-holders. A severe scrutiny was instituted into their accounts, and when there was a doubt, instead of allowing weight to the mild doctrine of the Criminal law, which throws it into the weight of the culprit's scale, it was tortured by all the ingenuity of the abandoned press, into the clearest proof of guilt. No man, who had ever held office, was safe. His character was exposed to eternal danger. He might go to bed with a fair reputation, and wake up in the morning to find himself ruined forever.—This era is well remembered by the citizens of Washington, whose acute sense of its horrors induced them to call it by a figure not too bold, "the Reign of Terror." The system was adopted for no other reason than to justify the President in his predetermined conclusion, announced on more than one occasion by his press, "to reward his friends, and punish his enemies." He had, on more than one occasion, in terms far more distinct than General Taylor has ever employed, condemned the practice of proscribing whole classes of men because they differed with the Presidential incumbent in opinion upon political subjects; it was necessary to maintain the appearance of consistency before the public; and what was the sacrifice of any number of reputations to the attainment of such an object?

This man, the senior editor of the Union supported as long as he lived, and eulogised without measure when he was dead. Now, falsely assuming that another is following in his footsteps—in those very footsteps which he seemed to worship with all the ardor of a true believer—he denounces him without mercy! Does not the editor see what a commentary he is writing upon his own course for the last twenty years? Does he not know that the people of the United States are well aware that the system of proscription has reigned paramount ever since General Jackson came into office? And does he not see that while he is condemning Gen. Taylor, he is passing the severest censure upon his own conduct?

As for the fury which dictated the paragraph quoted above, it is all idle sound, signifying nothing. Gen. Taylor, and his officers have assailed no man's character. The rule adopted by him, that the want of capacity or fidelity should be sufficient to justify a discharge from office, is sufficient to get rid of more than the Union has yet dreamed of, without impeaching any person's honesty. It embraces all who have made their offices in any manner subservient to the advancement of partizan views, farther than recording their votes. When we take into consideration the qualifications deemed essential by the late Administration, and the stuff out of which those appointments are made, we need not be surprised to hear that more than even the Union dreams of, come within the purview of the rule laid down by General Taylor.—*Richmond Whig.*

SOURCES OF INFLUENCE.

The noise (says the Baltimore American) that is made at this time about removals from and appointments to office, and the extraordinary importance ascribed to the use of the Government patronage, indicates the dearth of those vital issues which, involving great principles and great interests, take hold of the minds of men and enlist them earnestly in political struggles.

In the absence of such issues the patriotic sensibilities become dormant, and the whole array of personal claims and hopes and aspirations which lay at the bottom of so much political zeal may be seen in full development, and under the quickening excitement of the most restless activity.

If Gen. Taylor displaces any of the old incumbents the act is regarded by the friends and sympathies of the ejected as an invasion of privileges, a violation of pledges, a ruthless piece of proscription; the talk is of blood, the axe and decapitation; the quiet atmosphere is rent with sighs, and shrieks and groans. So when from the well filled trough an unwilling porker is dragged, his piercing cries and unremitted squeals rouse the sympathies of his grunting brothers; the whole stye is in a hubbub; indignant snouts are pushed furiously against unyielding fences; bristly backs, fiercely erect, run to and fro, and there is much turmoil.

On the other hand, if the old incumbents are not displaced, there are crowds of prophetic individuals who give notice at once that the country is going to ruin, and that the great Whig party especially, the phalanx of liberty and the body guard of the constitution, is upon the verge of collapse, looking blue already about the lips. These worthy gentlemen care nothing for themselves; they will not deny, however, that for the country at large, and for the Whig party especially, they do feel an anxious concern. Some friends, indeed, too partial no doubt, have spoken of them as persons entitled to something. It is not for them to say; they are not disposed to speak of their own claims; but if services to the party go for anything, they cannot but have their own opinions about some things as well as about others.

There is not one who has not received assurances from high quarters upon which he can rely; and his disappointment signalizes one of the most deliberate and unprincipled acts of personal treachery and political ingratitude that ever disgraced the most corrupt age. He is shocked at meanness of politicians. He never had an idea before of the arts and intrigues, the shamelessness, the effrontery, the brazen selfishness, the unmitigated hypocrisy, which men in pursuit of office are capable of—he never had a conception of such baseness until he met with it in Washington; and full of a virtuous indignation, yet with sad forebodings concerning the fate of the Republic, he returns to a home which he ought never to have left for such a business.

If an accurate calculation could be made of the number of men in the country, apart from applicants for office, whose political opinions are at all influenced or whose political course is affected by the disposal of Government patronage, it would surprise the applicants themselves to discover of how little account they or their pretensions are to the great mass of the people.

Patronage may be used with efficiency whenever an administration has the force of measures, of principles, of ideas, to give it power and influence. Without them, its little driblets from the Treasury will sink in the sands of the desert, nourishing no vegetation. If it expects to acquire influence by the use of patronage to conciliate, to pacify, to win over, the idea is a proof of its own weakness as a conception, and of the weakness of the administration that acts upon it. The people look to an administration as intended to serve the country, and will not tolerate one that thinks only of serving itself.

VENABLE AND NASH.

The last Standard has a long article concerning the respective positions of Messrs. Venable and Nash; but, with a disingenuousness, which we think the Editor ought to be above, he conceals from his readers the real positions taken by Mr. Venable. Why should he fear to tell them of measures which Mr. Venable is by no means chary of unfolding, as dernier resorts for the South, in the crisis which he deems has arrived? Why does he not tell them that Mr. Venable proposes practical Disunion as the mode of redress which the South should adopt?—such as Non-intercourse with the North, Confiscation of Northern property in Southern ports, and the closing of our Courts against the Suits of Northern men for Southern debts? Is it because that would be telling his readers that the man who gravely proposes such things is a reckless Nullifier and Dismionist? Instead of this, he goes into a long defence of Southern rights, which Mr. Nash, of all men, never thought of attacking; and the *finale* of his conclusion is, that we must "rally as one man"—present "a stern and firm front to these aggressions, and thus by saving ourselves save the Union!"—Well, now, did any body "save the Union" by signing the Southern Address? Do our Democratic friends, when they fulminate their resolutions against the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of that Address, *save the Union?* Suppose we all did so, Whigs and Democrats and all, would that *save the Union?* And yet that is the result to which the Editor comes. He does not more than half reach the question. He seems to admit that the Union can in a certain event be abandoned—we insist that it shall not, in any event, and so does Mr. Nash. Now bring it to the test. The North has the majority in Congress—they pass the exclusion of slavery from the territories, if they please—"the fanatics and free soilers," as the Standard calls them, still press upon us—the Abolitionists assail us more bitterly, and insult us by new demands—what's the remedy? Non-intercourse, Confiscation, Repudiation, says Abraham Venable—and the Standard endorses him—practical Disunion! And the Standard says Mr. Venable is stronger with the people of the Orange District than he has ever been before. What other conclusion could Mr. Nash come to, than that, if Venable is elected, the people will have pronounced against the Union? And yet the Standard sneers at the remark!

The Editor should be candid upon this subject—it may not be covered up, or put off. The issue is a serious one—and it remains for Mr. Venable and his friends to abide its deep, important, and overwhelming settlement. If *the Union* be at all insecure, upon the Democratic party rests the responsibility. While we have breath to defend it, it shall never be destroyed.—*Raleigh Times.*

A Cherokee's idea of removals from office.—The Cherokee Advocate, speaking of new appointments by President Taylor, says:

"We are amused at the tone of some of the papers opposed to Gen. Taylor. They cry 'hypocrisy,' 'party,' 'party,' 'proscription' and persecution too. It reminds us of boys playing at marbles; one cries, 'Vence roundance; nuckle down; no fudging; if you fudge it shan't count. It shan't count; you fulged.' 'Well,' says the other, 'didn't you fudge first?'

"Just so with the Locofocos. They fudged first, and if they are fudged out of office they make a great to do. General Taylor, we guess, is the best judge of who are 'honest and competent.'"

The editor of the Ohio Statesman undertakes to call the late seceders from the Locofoco party,

"Deserters of their country's trust."

The line, however, as printed in his paper, reads,

"Deserters of their country's *trash*."

Types are sometimes honest even when editors are not.—*Louis. Jour.*

Large Fire in Mobile.—We are indebted to the officers of the Mail steamer Oregon yesterday, for accounts of a destructive fire in Mobile, accompanied by a loss of several lives. The fire broke out at about 2 a. m. in the second story of the large four story building on the south side of Dauphin street, between Royal and Water street, occupied by Stanton & Co. as a clothing store. That building, and the adjoining one of the same size on the west, occupied by Pollard and Edwards, as a dry goods store, were destroyed. Two smaller brick stores on the east, were also burned. The occupants were Raymond, as a hat store, and Strickland, bookseller and stationer. The store occupied by Mr. Strickland, was nearly east of that of Staunton and Co. and while the fireman and citizens were busy in attempting to save the property the walls of that large building fell in upon them, burying several under the ruins. The number of the sufferers was unknown. When the Oregon left, four persons had been ascertained to be hurt, several of them were dug out of the ruins, and are frightfully burned. The names of the injured given to us are Jaques, clerk of Banon and Mead, whose case is hopeless; Andrew Simon, a watchmaker on Dauphine street—an old and favorite fireman—badly injured; —— Taylor, a clerk to L'Hommedieu, watch-maker, opposite the scene; and —— Johnson, also, we hear, a clerk. We shall have more minute accounts by to-day's mail. The origin of the fire is unaccounted for.—*N. O. Crescent.*

HUNGARY.

Hungary, at this moment, is attracting the attention of the whole world. Her success and the justness of her cause, secure her universal sympathy. Her position is not generally understood. She has never been a province of Austria, but always an independent kingdom. Her relation to Austria began by a union of their crowns through marriage. The Emperor of Austria became, by virtue of a Hungarian bride, King of Hungary. In the same manner Austria allied herself to Bohemia. But Hungary retained her Diet, her ministry, and her constitution inviolate.—She stands whole now, as she stood eight hundred years ago. The relative and ally of Austria, she has proved her devotion to the empire by boundless sacrifices. Still she has resisted every attempt to destroy her constitution, or to merge her in the empire. She would not be taxed nor levied upon for soldiers, without the consent of her Diet, a body elective, and assembling every three years. What is now called her insurrection, is but a struggle to retain her constitution and nationality, which Austria, sworn to respect, has sought to destroy, that Hungary might be known only as a portion of Austria.

The population of Hungary is 8,000,000, or one-third of what has been called the Austrian Empire. Croatia is properly a province of Hungary, though the Croats have been set upon the Hungarians by Austria, and defeated as they deserved. The Hungarians are brave, generous, proud, and quite as intelligent as the Austrians. They have a noble country, highly cultivated and well governed. They are the finest soldiers in Europe. Kossuth, who has been elected first President of Hungary, and who is the leader of her armies, is of the middle classes, and the most eloquent man in the nation. Georgy is little more than a Hungarian boy in years, though old in genius and valor. Bem and Dembinski are Poles, the former a noble, and one of the best military leaders in the world. Hungary can bring to the field between 200,000 and 300,000 soldiers, of whom 50,000 are mounted. Her chances of ultimate triumph are great.

N. Y. Sun.

A Local Romance.—A lad, seventeen years of age, son of a respectable baker on Market street, St. Louis, was missing after the fire, and it was feared he was one of the victims of the explosion. Next day the parents were informed that there was a mutilated body at the hospital answering to the description of the boy, so far as any marks could be designated. The parents hastened to examine the mutilated remains, and became convinced of the identity of the body, principally from the fact that a certain finger of the right hand of their son had been amputated, and the right hand of the body in question corresponded precisely in this particular. The body was interred, and the parents mourned their boy as dead.

Yesterday the lost boy made his appearance at home, jolly and well. At the alarm raisd by the cry of "powder!" he had hastened away from the scene of the intended explosion, and unfortunately had become involved in a crowd of theives who were pursued by a strong party of police and captured. The baker's boy being among the rogues at the moment, was hurried to prison with the crowd, and it was not until yesterday he was recognised by a friend, who immediately obtained his release, and the mourning family were made happy by his restoration.

St. Louis Reveille, May 5.

"*The Progress.*"—A Mr. West, during a discussion of the subject of buying the products of slave labor, at the anniversary of the anti-slavery society in New York, is reported to have said:

"I do not pay any tradesmen for any thing I buy, they are all robbers. I do not pay the landlords any rent. I have lived in a hired house in Leonard street for seven months, and have paid no rent and will pay none; no power in New York can get it out of me. [Loud cheers.] I hold that I have no more right to pay for rent than for a pair of boots. '*If you can steal safely, you have a right to steal,*' is the true motto. A man has a perfect right to help himself to a loaf of bread, or a pair of unmentionables, if he needs them; for we all have a right to live in this world, and the possessor of property is a robber; his goods are stolen goods, and you ought not to buy them, but take them as you want them."

A good story is told by the Belfast Journal of a college professor, as follows: "He was one of your precise men, who measured off sentences as a clerk does choice tape. The good professor took it into his head to relieve the monotony of his existence by an aquatic excursion. The boat was unfortunately capsized near the shore, and he was put in a fair way to test the virtues of Preissintz's theory. He was averse to making an uncouth outcry, and had gone down twice without saying a word, but just as his occiput was disappearing a third time he rolled on his back, and blowing like a porpoise, exclaimed, rather louder than usual, '*It is anticipated that some one will extend to me a rope!*'"

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Annual Commencement at Floral College.

The Examination was commenced on the 29th ult., under the visitation of a Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees.

In compliance with a standing rule, the day was occupied in the re-examination of the Senior Class on the whole course of studies prescribed by the Institution.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the examination was continued in the other Classes.

Whilst the Junior Class were being examined on Natural Philosophy, suitable philosophical apparatus were introduced, and many interesting experiments were exhibited and philosophically explained in pneumatics, and on negative and positive electricity.

Thursday being Commencement Day, the Examination was suspended at 12 o'clock, and the subsequent part of the day devoted to other Collegiate exercises.

After conferring honors and distinctions, the Annual Address was delivered by William D. Johnson, Esq., of Bennettsville, S. C.

This Gentleman's known literary attainments raised expectation on tiptoe.—The objects around were well calculated to rouse the orator. He had before him a large hall crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen of fashion, taste and intelligence. Every eye was fixed upon him. Every ear listening in profound silence for the mellow accents as they fell. The subject too, that of female education, was like the sun in the universe darting his brilliant rays in all directions. The speaker felt his situation. Respect for his audience was visible in his manner. The rich profusion of ideas gave evidence of his inspiration. His action became more animated, and a glow of sentiment was kept up to the last. His success was complete. At the close, the high satisfaction which was felt emitted a spontaneous burst of applause.

The Ladies who received the honors of this College, are,—

Miss Ann E. Haselden,	Marion District, S. C.
" Sarah J. Haselden,	" "
" S. Catherine Evans,	" "
" Effy McEachern,	Robeson County, N. C.
" Margaret McEachern,	" "
" Sarah Jane McQueen,	" "
" Mary Amanda Drake,	" "
" Mary Hall Byrae,	Cumberland County, N. C.
" Mary E. Wylie,	Montgomery County, N. C.
" E. Carolina Peacock,	" "
" Mary Ann McKinnon,	Richmond Co., N. C.
" Mary Patterson,	" "
" Harriet A. McNair,	" "
" Carolina Gillespie,	Bladen County, N. C.
" Letitia A. Young,	Columbus County, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday in July next, when the new and spacious Steward's Hall will be ready for the accommodation of Students.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITATION.

June 2, 1849.

ADVERTISING.

To the merchant, mechanic and manufacturer, in fact to the community at large, in all its ramified interests and occupations, nothing is so important as a well devised and well conducted system of advertising. The advantages or profits resulting from such a system, may not be immediately perceptible or personally felt by those who adopt this mode of extending their business relations; but, a general improvement in the commerce of the city, the extension of its facilities of intercourse, and the consequent increase in the value of real property, are results that belong to this policy, and which affect the particular prosperity of every individual. The inducement for advertising, does not consist so much in direct reward which it offers, although that is sufficient, as it does in exhibiting the resources, manufactures, enterprise and ingenuity of a city, and thus inviting capitalists and traders to make their investments and purchases, where such inducements are offered. We have reason to believe that Philadelphia has suffered in a serious degree by the neglect to apprise the public of the resources, which we who live here, well know she possesses; and that a very large and profitable trade has been diverted, from the ignorance of those desiring to purchase, of the existence of particular manufacturers or the abilities of our merchants to supply particular classes and descriptions of goods. While there is remissness in this respect, we must continue to suffer, and the aggregate wealth and importance of the city must be reduced below the legitimate standard that they would necessarily attain supposing this interest to be properly cultivated.

New York and Boston have discovered the great benefits resulting from the policy of advertising, and to such an extent is it carried in those cities, that from the largest to the smallest business, every man selects some channel of communicating with the public, and setting forth the nature, extent and value of his pursuit. In consequence of the immense *variety* of merchandize and manufactures thus presented through the advertising columns of their journals, custom has been attracted to Boston and New York which naturally belonged to this city, and for the simple reason that their vigilance and activity were superior to ours. In the last eight years, the aggregate wealth of Boston has increased more than seventy millions of dollars. This extraordinary augmentation has been mainly produced by the enterprise, public spirit and resolution of her people. In physical resources, Philadelphia has greatly the advantage, and it needs only their wise development to place her where she justly belongs. We have spoken of the policy of advertising only as part of a great system of improvement, in connection with railroads and steamboats, and without the general adoption of which, no commercial community can hope to receive its just consideration at the hands of the merchants and dealers of the South and West. The subject might be amplified, and it is one worthy of the reflection of all who are engaged in business, without regard to the particular occupation.

Philad. North American.

An Amateur Practitioner.—A person, not of the medical profession, but who prided himself on his knowledge of physic, upon one occasion in the court of king's bench, to convince Lord Ellenborough of his importance, said, "My lord, I sometimes employ myself as doctor." "Very likely, sir," said his lordship, dryly, "but is anybody else fool enough to employ you in that capacity?"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1849.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr James Huske, of this town, has been appointed Pension Agent, in the place of Mr. George McNeill, removed.

John Cowan, Surveyor, Wilmington, North Carolina, vice Joseph S. Murphy, removed.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, recently appointed U. S. District Attorney for this State, has declined the appointment.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We had the pleasure of attending the Annual Commencement of this Institution, held last week, and were exceedingly gratified with the Exercises, which, from first to last, were highly creditable to all concerned. There was manifest, as far as we had an opportunity of observation, a healthful moral influence, as cheering to the christian parent, as the display of literary and intellectual improvement was to the patriot.

It was pleasant to see what a concourse of citizens, and especially what an unusual, if not unprecedented, number of the fairest of the daughters of North Carolina, honored the occasion with their presence.

On Monday evening, the Annual Sermon was preached by the Rev. C. F. M. DEEMS, formerly a Professor in the Institution, who fully sustained his high character as a pulpit orator.

On Tuesday evening, a select number of members of the Freshman Class delivered Orations, as follows:—

William D. Barnes,	Joseph A. Manning,
Thomas B. Burton,	William A. Moore,
Wm. M. Carrigan,	James J. Slade,
Thomas H. Gilliam,	Basil M. Thompson,
Benj. A. Kittrell,	Legh R. Waddell.

On Wednesday morning, the Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM delivered the Annual Address before the Literary Societies. His subject was Education, which he treated in the clear, forcible, and eloquent manner for which he is so eminently distinguished. The Address will of course be published, and will be read by all who know and appreciate the highly intellectual character of the author.

At 12 o'clock the Association of the Alumni was called to order by its President, Gov. Morehead, in the University Library Room. Several Graduates were admitted to membership.

It appearing from the report of the Treasurer that there was only about $560 in the Treasury that could be appropriated to the "Caldwell Monument," it was determined to solicit further subscriptions in order to obtain $1000 or more, with which sum it was hoped that a suitable memorial might be erected. The plan of a Monument suggested by Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, seemed to meet with general approbation; that is —a Mound seven feet high and sixteen feet square, surrounded by an iron railing, planted with choice trees, and ornamented by a marble sarcophagus.

Gov. Morehead was then re-elected President; and Gov. Manly, Messrs. Wright, Norwood, Hawkins, Gorrell, and Hinton, were chosen Vice Presidents.

The Association then adjourned until half past 3 o'clock, at which time it held its customary annual meeting in Girard Hall.

Several Obituary notices of Alumni lately dead were read at that time,—that of

Durant Hatch, Graduate of 1806, by Mr. Chas. Phillips.

William M. Sneed, Graduate of 1793, by Dr. Green.

David W. Stone, Graduate of 1820, by Dr. Wright.

Harrison W. Covington, Graduate of 1834, by Mr. S. F. Phillips.

James S. Johnson, Graduate of 1841, by Mr. J. H. Horner.

James McClung, Graduate of 1816, by Judge Battle.

Immediately thereafter Jas. T. Morehead, Esq., attended by Dr. Wright of Wilmington, and John W. Norwood, Esq. of Hillsborough, appeared before the Association as the Orator selected to deliver the Annual Address. The Address was received with marked approbation, particularly the extended notices of the late Judges Murphy and Gaston.

The meeting then adjourned.

On Wednesday Evening, Orations, as follows, were delivered by selected members of the Sophomore Class:

1. Rufus L. Patterson, (Caldwell Co.,) McDowell, on the California Bill.
2. Charles C. Terry, (Richmond Co.,) Adams's Speech, on making the Declaration of Independence.
3. Claudius B. Sanders, (Johnston Co.,) Curran, in defence of Finnerty, for publishing the Trial of Orr.
4. James A. Patton, (Asheville,) Preston, on the California Bill.
5. Malcolm J. McDuffie, (Cumberland Co.,) Church's Oration on the Boston Massacre, 1773.
6. Bartholomew Fuller, (Fayetteville,) Chatham, on the Address to the Throne, 1770.
7. Thomas J. Noreum, (Washington,) Address to the "Ursa Major." (Ware.)
8. Neill McKay, (Memphis, Tenn.,) Prentiss's Address to the Mississippi Volunteers, on their return from Mexico.
9. Francis E. Shober, (Salem,) Webster, on Foote's Resolutions.

These Orations, as well as those of the Freshman, were generally delivered in good taste, and some of them developed oratorical powers of high order.

On Thursday, the following was the order of Exercises:

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration, [in Latin.]
   PETER M. HALE, Fayetteville.
4. Oration. "Necessary Dependence of Liberty on Law."
   WILLIAM B. DORTCH, Lagrange, Tenn.
5. "The Bible, considered apart from its Divine Character."
   WILLIAM G. POOL, Elizabeth City.
6. "Agriculture."
   NEEDHAM B. WHITFIELD, Demopolis, Ala.
7. "Poetry of the Middle Ages."
   JAMES P. SCALES, Rockingham Co.
8. "Authors—Their Influence and Responsibility. FOURNEY GEORGE, Columbus Co.
9. "Influence of Scotland on Civil and Religious Liberty."
   JOHN C. MCNAIR, Robeson Co.
10. "Influence and Position of America."
    CHARLES E. LOWTHER, Edenton.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "Association, the true Principle of Human Progress."
   THOMAS M. ARRINGTON, Nash Co.
2. Oration. "Influence of Public Opinion."
   JOHN A. WHITFIELD, Lowndes Co., Miss.
3. Oration. "Love of Country."
   THOMAS D. HAIGH, Fayetteville.
4. Oration. "Christianity and Civilization."
   CHARLES R. THOMAS, Beaufort.
5. Oration. "Palestine."
   THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville.
6. Annual Report.
7. Degrees Conferred.
8. Valedictory.
   KEMP P. BATTLE, Chapel Hill.
9. Sacred Music.
10. Benediction.

The Graduating Class consisted of the following Young Gentlemen, thirty-six in number:—

Thomas M. Arrington,	James M. Johnston,
John T. Banks,	John M. Johnston,
Kemp P. Battle,	William H. Jones,
Benjamin Y. Beane,	Charles E. Lowther,
Ephraim J. Brevard,	Nathaniel McLean,
James P. Bryan,	J. Calvin McNair,
John A. Corbett,	Malcolm McNair,
Alexander Cunningham,	Edward Mallett,
J. Mallett DeBerniere,	William G. Pool,
William A. Dick,	Thomas J. Robinson,
William B. Dortch,	Isaac B. Sanders,
Henry M. Dusenbery,	James P. Scales,
Fourney George,	Charles R. Thomas,
Thomas D. Haigh,	Daniel T. Towles,
Peter M. Hale,	Bryan W. Whitfield,
William E. Hill,	John A. Whitfield,
Peter E. Hines,	Needham B. Whitfield,
Samuel T. Iredell,	George V. Young.

We had not an opportunity to obtain the statistics of the Report of the Examination; but it presented striking instances of punctuality in the performance of every College duty by two of the Graduates, viz: Messrs. Peter E. Hines and John A. Corbett, and a near approximation to similar exactness by others.

Those who received the distinctions in scholarship were as follows:

Senior Class.—Those who received the first distinction were, Messrs. Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill, Peter M. Hale and Thomas J. Robinson, of Fayetteville. Messrs. Thomas D Haigh, Fayetteville, James M. Johnson, Chowan, Charles E. Lowther, Edenton, and J. A. Whitfield, Lowndes county, Miss., received the second; and the third was allotted to Messrs. Wm. B. Dortch, Lagrange, Tenn., Malcolm McNair and J. C. McNair, Robeson, Peter E. Hines, Raleigh, Wm. G. Pool, Elizabeth City, Charles R. Thomas, Beaufort, and N. B. Whitfield, Demopolis, Ala.

Junior Class.—First distinction was awarded to Messrs. John Hill, Wilmington, Washington C. Kerr, Greensborough, Wm. H. Johnston, Tarborough; the second to Julius A. Caldwell, Salisbury, E. C. Chambers, Montgomery, B. R. Huske, Fayetteville, John Manning, Norfolk, R. Hines, Jr., Raleigh, L. Smith, Halifax; and the third to Henry Hardie, Raleigh.

Sophomore Class.—The first distinction was given to Messrs. B. S. Hedrick, Davidson, James A. Patton, Asheville, and Claudius B. Sanders, Johnston; the second to Messrs. M. J. McDuffie, Cumberland, Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville, Neill McKay, Tennessee, and F. A. Toomer, Pittsborough; the third to Messrs. T. A. E. Evans of Cumberland, F. S. Goode of Tinbodaux, Lou., J. Guion of Raleigh, J. G. Lindsay of Greensborough, G. W. Neal of Hertford, W. M. Richardson of Anson, W. L. Treadwell of Lamar, Miss., and W. C. Whitaker of Tallahassee, Fla.

Freshman Class.—The first distinction was awarded to W. A. Moore, Edenton; the second to Messrs. Thos. H. Gilliam, Gates, Jas. J. Slade, Columbus, Ga., L. F. Siler, Cherokee, and M. L. Staples, Patrick, Va.; and the third to Messrs. B. A. Kittrell of Oxford, R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, and J. A. Manning of Norfolk, Va.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon Messrs. Turner W. Battle of Edgecombe, Frederic D. Leute of Newbern, Henry W. Graham of Lincoln, Edward H. Hicks of Oxford, Octavius W. Hooker of Hillsborough, James R. Ward of Chatham, De Witt C. Stone of Louisburg, Langdon C. Manly of Raleigh, Sion H. Rogers of Wake. And the Degree of Bachelor of Law was conferred upon Mr. Jeremiah L. Davis.

The Honorary Degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.—Gov. Graham having heard, unofficially, of the intention of the Executive to tender him the high office of Minister to Spain, is understood to have promptly written to a friend in Washington to request that the appointment might not be made, as it would be out of his power to accept it.

THE CHOLERA.—The disease seems to be on the increase in New York during the past week. On Wednesday the Board of Health reported 60 cases and 10 deaths, and on Thursday, 38 cases and 19 deaths. On Friday, 26 cases and 12 deaths. On Saturday, 40 cases and 19 deaths. The Express says that little or no alarm is felt in the city; but it has the effect of frightening strangers off, and preventing the usual purchases made at this season.

In Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, &c. but few cases are reported. In Baltimore none. At St. Louis, 13 deaths from cholera in two days.

The Norfolk Board of Health report 20 cases of cholera for the week ending 5th inst., 9 whites and 11 colored—of which 10 had terminated fatally, 4 whites and 6 colored.

It is hoped that in this State our people will place no confidence in the numerous unfounded rumors circulated in regard to it. We have no evidence so far that a single case has occurred in the State.

DEATH OF GEN GAINES.—Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines died at New Orleans on Wednesday last of Cholera. He is said to have been the oldest officer in the Army, having received his first commission on the 19th of January 1799, a little over 50 years ago. His age is stated to have been 80 years.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Communication of "Cabarrus", in reference to the Congressional candidates in the Third District, is received too late for this week's paper.

Jas. W. Bryan, Esq. who was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Newbern District, having been attacked with dangerous illness, has declined the nomination, which he at first accepted.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Whig Convention which recently assembled at Hillsborough selected HENRY K. NASH, Esq. as their candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Venable.

The Raleigh Times, speaking of the nomination, says:—

"We trust the Whigs of this District will keep alive during the canvass, and *work* for Nash, who has often worked hard for them. It is a favorable time to beat Abraham Venable. The abominable and piratical doctrines promulgated by him are disgraceful to our good old *honest* State, and such as no good citizen should countenance. Indeed, they surpass *Sam Houston's* plundering notions, that because our father's *cheated* the Indians out of their lands, their descendants should *cheat* and *rob* the Mexicans. Abraham teaches that the confiscation of Northern property, the repudiation of Northern debts, and non-intercourse, will cure Abolitionism, or dissolve the Union, he don't seem to care which. Honest and patriotic Abraham Venable!

"We understand that Mr. Nash, in his speech accepting the nomination, placed the contest clearly upon this ground, that his election would be a pledge of devotion to the Union, while that of his opponent would be an expression in favor of Nullification and Disunion. It seems to us that, in such an issue, there can be no fear of the people of North Carolina—and if placed properly before their eyes, they cannot but choose, as their representative, the Unionist and Conservative.—At any rate, it becomes all who love the Union of the States to rally around that Champion who defends and will maintain it."

THE CLINTON CONVENTION.—In our last we gave a brief account, from common report, of the doings of this body; stating at the same time, that there might be some error in it, and if so, we would correct it upon better information.

The Wilmington Journal takes us to task for our remarks on the subject, and is "sorry" that the Convention does not please us. As we promised, however, to correct any mistake in regard to our statement upon "better" information, we give the Journal's *denial* in its own words:—

"In the first place, then, (says the Journal,) Judge Strange *never* received 8 votes. In the second place, *no majority* was obtained for any candidate previous to the final vote, save in one instance, where Mr. Dobbin, whose name was introduced as a compromise candidate, obtained that number, and during the "fifty" ballotings of which the Observer speaks, no clear majority was obtained for any candidate. Another important error into which "report" has led the Observer, is the assertion that the Bladen and Robeson delegations refused to the last to sanction the nomination. This is not so. After the decisive vote had been taken, a resolution was introduced, declaring the nomination unanimous. This resolution was passed in open Convention *without one dissenting voice.* Of that "wrangling," of which the Observer heard, we, who were on the spot, could hear nothing."

The Journal says, "In the second place, no *majority* was obtained for any candidate previous to the final vote, save in one instance,"—where Mr. Dobbin's name was introduced as a compromise candidate. In the official report of the proceedings, as published in the Journal, it is said, "On the first ballot, Averitt received one vote, Strange received seven votes, Ashe received five votes." We leave it to the Journal to show how seven is *not* a majority over five and one.

Perhaps the only *error* into which we were led in our statement was, that the Delegations from Bladen and Robeson refused *to the last* to sanction the nomination. The Journal says, that a resolution declaring the nomination unanimous, "was passed in open Convention *without one dissenting voice.*" We do not doubt the correctness of this.

For the purpose of showing, however, *how far* we were in error, we extract from the official proceedings, as follows:—

"Convention met according to adjournment, and proceeded immediately to ballot, which resulted as follows:—Ashe nine, Strange five. No choice being effected, it was moved and carried that one member from each county be appointed a committee to recommend some course for the adoption of the Convention.

"Committee returned and reported as follows, viz.

"It is recommended that the Convention adopt the sense of the last vote, and declare Mr. Ashe the candidate.

"Upon the question of the reception of this report, it was adopted by a vote of eleven to three." [These three, we presume, were the members from Bladen and Robeson.]

And thus it appears, that on a *direct* vote, Mr. Ashe failed to get a majority of two-thirds, and only secured it by a vote on the *reception* of the report of a committee. As to his nomination being *afterwards* declared *unanimous*, it was perfectly natural for those opposed to it to remain silent, seeing they *then* had "no power to resist."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 5th, bringing dates six days later than those of the Niagara. Her news is important.

The following items have been communicated to the newspapers of New York by Telegraph:—

The French have not entered Rome.

Nothing important from Hungary.

The Canadian affairs have not been discussed in Parliament.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to meet the Czar of Russia at Warsaw.

The London Money Market continues easy.—Consuls are quoted at 91 to 91¼. Bank returns show an increase of bullion. American stocks are brisk. U. S. sixes scarce; not quoted at all. Pennsylvania 79 to 81. New York Fives 96.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

Cotton.—For a day or two after the sailing of the Niagara, there was a good demand for the trade and exports, and for American descriptions very full prices were paid. Since the receipt of the Cambria's advices, stocks have begun to accumulate, and as the market is now almost glutted with fresh imports, which are offered more freely, prices, if anything, are slightly depressed.

The transactions of the week ending yesterday were 40,320 bales, of which speculators took 4,470 and exporters 5,060. The import of the week is very large, being not less than 125,720 bales, of which 116,463 were American. At present the estimated stock of cotton in Liverpool is put down at the large amount of 715,710 bales, of which 541,930 are American. Last year, at the same time, it was 475,870, of which 320,480 were American.

Breadstuffs.—The market both here and in London has been quiet, but, on the whole steady during the past week. The demand for Indian corn has improved, and at some further advance, the currency being from 33s. for white, to 36s. per quarter for fine yellow. The latter is now generally held at 6d. per quarter higher. The demand for flour is moderate, but steady, at 23s. to 23s. 6d. for Western canal, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Rice.—200 tcs. Carolina brought 170 to 180, being rather dearer.

Naval Stores.—The sales of Turpentine are 300 bbls. at 6s. 6d. a 6s. 10d. per bbl. In the course of the week 800 bbls. of American common Rosin were disposed of at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 10d. per cwt., but the last sale was at 2s. 6d.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The commercial news is not of a very cheering character, but the political intelligence is of more than ordinary interest.

There has been no further discussion of Canadian affairs in Parliament, and it is doubtful if any will take place. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that the English Government will fully sustain every act of Lord Elgin's administration.

Another pistol has been fired at Queen Victoria, without, however, any injurious consequences. The criminal is a stupid Irishman who, as the pistol contained only powder, seems to have had no other object in view than to gain notoriety.

The political affairs on the continent exhibit no improvement. Indeed the danger of a general European war appears to be more imminent now than at any previous time during the past year.

Italy.—On the 15th of May, the French having attempted an entrance into the city of Rome over the Melvian bridge, it was blown up. The French forces were stationed on the banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the last advices their vanguard was four miles from the city, and that of the Neapolitan forces twelve miles. There was also a small body of Spaniards at Fiumicino.

Prussia.—The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects, condemning the late revolts, saying they were gotten up by the enemies of Germany. He says he will shortly submit a constitution to his people, which has been sanctioned by other Governments, and which shall have unity for its basis, and thereby guarantee to Germany, liberty and free representation.

The seige of Berlin was prosecuted with increased vigor, caused by the discovery of a conspiracy for a desperate, and, as was believed, dangerous outbreak.

It is further reported that negotiations for another Normal constitution were almost terminated. It is said that its provisions in the main resemble those of the Frankfort constitution, but that the King of Prussia will only assume the title of Protector instead of Emperor, and that Austria will form no part of the Empire, though connected with it by a close defensive alliance.

France.—The recent elections have resulted favorably to the Socialists and red republicans to a far greater extent than was anticipated. They will number in the Assembly 240 strong against twice that number, which though composed of parties and sections of parties entertaining very opposite opinions, are nevertheless considered the friends of order. On the announcement of this intelligence, the French funds fell thirteen per cent. At the latest dates, however, they had slightly recovered, and on the 24th the five per cents. were quoted at 81f. 50c., and three per cents. at 52f.

In the French Assembly, the affairs of Rome and Hungary being under consideration, a debate arose which is described as being the most exciting and violent ever witnessed. Propositions of an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria were urged by several speakers, which, however, were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by General Cavaignac, recommending to the Government to adopt energetic measures for the protection of the internal and external interests of the Republic. This resolution, though violently opposed by the Ministry, was carried by a majority of 436 to 181.

Nothing has been arranged in regard to a change of Ministry, but it was supposed that immediately after the new Assembly met, Marshall Bergaud would be called upon to form a new cabinet.

Denmark.—The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without any decisive result, or prospect of an early adjustment.

Germany.—In Germany insurrections and commotion exist every where.

Hungary.—The indomitable Hungarians in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibit no faltering, and are prepared for a desperate struggle.

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia has formally recognised the French Republic, and simultaneously issued a manifesto announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel. In this manifesto he speaks of the mission of his God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty, leader of armies, and Lord of Victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of murderous and evil intentioned men.

India.—The war of the Punjaub is entirely over, and the last phantom of Sickh sovereignty, has signed away his title, by which act this vast region of country, some 1000 miles in extent, has become part and parcel of the British empire.

Ireland.—This unhappy country remains in the same state of destitution and misery as noted in the last accounts.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, June 8—2 P. M.

THE HUNGARIAN VICTORY.

CONFIRMATION OF THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

The mails of the steamer Europa have arrived, bringing also some important additional items of information.

The Zietung Constitutional publishes Kossuck's proclamation, giving an account of the recent defeat of the Russians by him. In this engagement 36,000 Russians surrendered to the Hungarian forces. All their arms, ammunition, and cannon, were also taken possession of by the Hungarians. This confirms the previous news of the Russian defeat, but no authentic details are received.

The surrender of the city of Bologna is contradicted, though it has been bombarded and reduced almost to ashes. The loss of life was frightful, but the gallant city still held out.

The latest accounts from Europe state that the Russian force, placed in an attitude for operations in central Europe, amounts to 350,000 men, with 600 field pieces. The left wing of this army, consisting of 65,000 men, was beaten by the Hungarians, as reported. The Russian loss was 6,000 killed and 36,000 prisoners.

A rumor was current at Raab, on the 16th instant, of the Russians having entered Hungary, near Dukos, and of their having suffered a defeat from Dembinsky, who engaged them between Bartfield and Eperies.

The news of the defeat of the Russians, by Bem, is confirmed, though we are still in want of authentic details of that important action.

The Hungarian Leaders.—According to news received from Debreczin of the 9th of May, the President of the Hungarian Council and the Ministers of Justice explained their views to the Upper Chamber. They said they were Ministers of the Revolution, and desire to give a revolutionary direction to the country, and to establish a Republic based on a Democracy. Kossuth has declared his intention to retire into private life as soon as he has accomplished his purpose of freeing his country.

Georgey has addressed a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians calling on him to treat his prisoners with humanity; but he adds, that all the Hungarians found in arms against their countrymen will be put to death.

The Roman Republic.—Intelligence had reached Paris from Marseilles, that the Duke d'Harcourt the Minister of the French Republic at the Court of Rome, had arrived from that city as the bearer of a convention concluded between the Roman Republic and that of France. All hostilities had been for some days suspended, and it was believed that the news is substantially correct.

Canada.—Two highly interesting dispatches, one from Lord Elgin, dated 16th May, to Earl Grey, and the Earl's reply respecting the outbreak, are published. Earl Grey states that he is commanded by Her Majesty to inform Lord Elgin, that while she has received with very great concern the intelligence of the deplorable events, they have not impaired the confidence felt in Lord Elgin's abilities and judgment, and that she continues to regard his administration as meriting her entire approbation.

Earl Grey deprecates Lord Elgin's intention of resigning, and concludes by intimating Her Majesty's anxious desire that he should retain his office.

Denmark.—The Altona Mercury says that the last letter of Lord Palmerston was couched in very decisive language in regard to the blockade, and it is supposed that the English war steamer will not long tolerate the present state of things—the more so since several neutral vessels, namely, two English and one Dutch, have been brought in.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4½ per cent., payable at the principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in an official statement, estimates the whole number of Mexican War Land Warrants, which will probably be applied for, at 90,000, embracing 13,800,000 acres.

The examination of the Cadets at the West Point Academy is now going on. Capt. P. M. Henry of this State is one of the Committee of Examination.

THE OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—At the last accounts the city was still inundated. The Engineer who had been engaged, after trying in vain to stop the Sauve Crevasse, abandoned it, declaring that he could do nothing more until a fall of the waters of the Mississippi took place.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

We are glad to learn that a meeting is to be held this Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of organising a State Agricultural Society, and that addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen of character on subjects of interest to our planters generally.

On last week, according to previous notice, Col. J. G. Totten, of Kentucky, addressed a large, respectable, and attentive assemblage on the subject of preparing manure by the Bommer method, and reclaiming worn out lands; and it is chiefly owing to his laudable efforts, and the interest excited on that occasion, that the present meeting has been called. We had the pleasure of listening to the address, and are but giving expression to the general opinion in saying that the Speaker exhibited a perfect knowledge of the subject, and by the examples and arguments adduced, convinced every unprejudiced mind of its importance.

In this age of humbug, every one who has been accustomed to walk in "the good old way of his fathers," is slow to embark in anything that savours of novelty, and too often invaluable discoveries are thus neglected; but the Bommer method of making manure *has been adopted* by many planters in North Carolina, and has received the unqualified approval of gentlemen of science and agricultural experience throughout the Union. Hence we hope to see its general adoption, believing that under its influence our worn out lands will be restored to their original fertility—the desert places made to "blossom as the rose;" and the tide of emigration now driving west our most enterprising citizens, will be checked in its progress. Why should this not be the case! The instincts of the human heart will operate to prevent emigration if inducements are held out to our citizens to remain. If encouragement to labor and enterprise is afforded—if there is a hope that such productions as may be supplied will find consumers, strong would be the motive and necessity which would tear us from the land of our birth and the home of our affections. B.

Newfoundland dates of the 22d May state that the whole island is surrounded by ice, rendering it unapproachable for vessels. Passengers were obliged to disembark and walk fifty miles on the ice before they could reach the land. A large number of the inhabitants have petitioned Government, soliciting the necessary means to emigrate, on account of poverty now existing on the island.

In 1815, the price of a steamboat passage between Cincinnati and New Orleans was $130—now it is $15. Between the same place and Pittsburg it was $30—now it is $5. The time to New Orleans was twenty-eight running days—now it is oftentimes less than six.

The Small Pox.—Since our last the small pox has appeared in one more family in the country, north of town, in which it is hoped that the care taken in vaccinating will mitigate its violence, and modify its attacks on other members of the family. The other cases in the country, north, are all reported as mild and rapidly recovering.

In the country south, the affliction has not yet spread beyond a single family, but we regret to say has proved fatal in two cases. Asenath McAdoo died on Sunday night, and her brother, Dr. Albert Y. McAdoo, died on Tuesday morning last. In both these cases the disease is said to have exhibited its most malignant characteristics. Five of the black family have since been attacked, but none of them are yet dangerously ill.

In town the disease is still confined within the two families noticed in our last. At Mr. C. N. McAdoo's all are recovering. At Mr. Underwood's, the case that first occured has taken a favorable turn, but other members of the family probably cannot escape the affliction, modified, it is to be hoped, by vaccination. The most rigorous measures to prevent the spread of the contagion continue to be enforced, and we trust will result effectually.

Greensborough Patriot, June 2.

District Court.—The District Court of the United States commenced its session in this City, on Monday last, Judge Potter presiding, and adjourned on Tuesday.—There were no cases of any importance. The Judge appointed H. W. Husted, Esq. to act as District Attorney—but owing to the absence of a witness, or of important papers, the case of the United States against Mitchell, for robbing the mail, was postponed until next term.

Raleigh Times.

The Legislature of Virginia.—The Members of the Virginia Legislature, sitting at Richmond, being seized on Monday with a new panic from apprehensions of the cholera, resolved to remove their sittings from Richmond to the Fauquier Springs, where they are to meet on Monday next.

We see no cause, as yet, for this trepidation on the part of the Legislature. During Sunday and Monday only five cases of cholera occurred at Richmond, of which four terminated fatally.

The Claims on Mexico.—A letter from Washington, in the Journal of Commerce says:

The Board of Commissioners under the Mexican treaty are in session. They are considering the memorials of the several claimants, and determining the conformity of the same with their rules. It is strange enough, but it is a fact, that it is a matter of great doubt what claims the Board will consider as coming within their rules and principles. Some claims of the highest merit—claims the validity of which was affirmed by the former commission under the treaty of 1839, and which have been considered by the State Department as the basis of our demands upon Mexico,—are likely to be thrown out altogether.

So, again, with the *empressario* grants by Mexico in Texas, it is a matter of doubt whether they will be recognized. Then, again, as to sundry claims for Mexican outrages on our commerce, and also upon the persons of our citizens—though they were considered very good claims as against Mexico, they are not deemed so good against the United States.

It is supposed that the claims will amount to ten millions, while the sum to be distributed is three millions and a half—so that each claimant, if ten millions be allowed, will get about one-third of his claim.

Santa Anna has recently fulminated from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of three hundred pages, to the accusations of treason brought against him in the Mexican Congress. The ex-President makes out, as usual, a good case, and shows apparently that his efforts during the recent war were fruitless owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the Government, the lack of funds, circumstances over which he had no control, &c. He enters into an autobiographical account of all his exploits, hardships, and reverses, and evidently aims more at making an impression for the future than at vindicating the past.

We obtain this information of the contents of Santa Anna's Manifesto from the New Orleans Delta. No copy of the publication itself has yet come within our reach. Whenever it does, we shall look through it with curiosity, in the anticipation of its probably shedding light on some things which are yet veiled in darkness pertaining to the history of our War with Mexico, and especially the particulars of the *negotiation* at Havana between the late Administration and Santa Anna, and the character of the *understanding* alleged to have existed between that Administration and the same General up to the battle of Buena Vista, the event of which battle was at the time openly alleged to have disappointed the calculations of the Administration.

National Intelligencer.

THE TRESPASS, *as described in the Legal Phraseology.*—"Bless me, Mr. Pounce, what is this? (reads) 'For that, whereas the said John Snooks, on blank day of blank, with force and arms, broke and entered a certain dwelling house of the plaintiff's, and made a great noise and disturbance therein, and so continued making the said noise and disturbance for a long time, to-wit, for the space of twenty-four hours—'"

"But the man only knocked; he did'nt make any disturbance at the door for twenty-four hours."

"A mere formal allegation, sir, not necessary to be proved."

"But he didn't break in divers, to-wit, twenty doors. There are not twenty doors in the house—he didn't break any."

"Pooh, sir, don't you see it's laid under a *videlicet?*"

"Laid under a what?"

"A *videlicet;* that means you musn't prove the allegation if it's immaterial; but if it is, you must."

"But what's the use of it, then?"

"The use of *it*, my dear sir! But you don't understand these things; they're *vocabula artis.*'

"And what may that be?"

"Why, (aside) words that raise doubts, swell costs, and enable the 'professional man' to make the most of a very small case."

What is a Demagogue?—Macaulay, in his History of England says; "In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among demagogues."

Among the distinguished public men who yet remain in our city, or have recently arrived here, are the Hon. W. P. Mangum, John Davis, Thomas Corwin, Truman Smith, Geo. Ashmun, George Evans, and his Associate Commissioners under the Mexican Treaty, Hon. C. B. Smith and Col. Payne.

The Hon. Daniel Webster is, we understand, expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow, on business connected with the Mexican Commission.

National Intelligencer, June 5.

Father Mathew's life was insured several years since for several thousand pounds, as security for the expenses of his temperance movement. He received notice from the company, that in going to America he would have to pay a fine of $1,450 for the increased risk. Mr. W. Rathbone, of Liverpool, sent the good friar the sum of $2,400, saying that the friends of temperance should be responsible for the debts which its apostle had contracted.

The scene at Cork upon Father Mathew's departing for America, on Saturday, was most exciting. On the previous day, the vicinity of his house was thronged by thousands. On Saturday morning, crowds of people assembled. There was great wailing and lamentation among the lower classes at the Father's leaving them. He sailed for New York on the 21st ult., in the packet ship Ashburton.

Snakes and other Reptiles abound in the flooded streets of New Orleans brought by the overflow from the swamps. A man walking, one foot in the water, was bitten in the leg, (probably by a moccasin snake,) and shortly afterwards expired. On the same evening a little lad was either bitten by a similar animal or a *cougre*, and died soon afterwards from the effects. A little girl was also bitten and died.

A Rich Joke.—Some wag, well informed of the names of applicants for offices in the Custom House, had notices very neatly printed, signed in due form, "William D. Lewis, Collector," and served on all he could hear of, appointed or disappointed, on Wednesday evening. Bearers were to present themselves on Thursday. So yesterday the Collector's office was besieged with persons exhibiting notices and desiring to be "sworn in," that they might enter upon the duties so much coveted, to-morrow. A good many hard things were said, when the Collector informed the bearers, with unusual suavity, that he had not signed any such notice, and that he had no place for more assistants, at present.—*Phil. Penn.*

A subscriber has written us a very bitter epistle indeed about railroads. He says that a few days since the cow-catcher of a locomotive snatched up one of his best cows, and tossed her head over heels down a precipice. When found, the poor animal was past praying for, as the dogs were already preying on her. She had not a particle of hide about her except the thicket in which her body was concealed; and as if to cap the climax the railroad company sent in a bill for jerking beef.

Knickerbocker.

A Nice Husband.—"Ah! John you won't have me much longer. I shall never leave this bed alive."

"Please thee self, Betty, and thee'll please me," returned John with great equanimity.

"I have been a good wife to you, John," persisted the dying woman.

"Middlin,' Betty, middlin," responded the matter-of-fact husband.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Engineer, and finally locating the Road.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President.

June 11, 1849. 71-tm

Salisbury Watchman copy till meeting.

☞ We are requested to state, that there will be a meeting of the Whigs of the Lower Regiment of Richmond county, at Laurel Hill, on Saturday the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Delegates from each Captain's District in said Regiment, to attend the Whig Convention at Albemarle, on the 4th of July next.

June 2, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 11, 1849.

4th of July.

THE Citizens are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 14th of this month, for the purpose of making preparations for the celebration of the coming Anniversary of our Independence. T. N. CAMERON,

June 12. Magistrate Police.

House and Lot on Haymount

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of July next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, at the South-east corner of the Arsenal lot, situate immediately on the Turnpike road, where James S. Campbell formerly resided.

Terms of Sale:—One third Cash or negotiable paper, and six months for the residue.

HENRY CAMPBELL
ANN MARIA DECKER.

June 11, 1849. 71-ts

☞ Carolinian ts.

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. DUGALD CURRIE, to Miss CAROLINE SHAW, all of Robeson.

In Anson county, on the 29th ult., by S. W. Cole, Esq., Mr. LAFAYETTE G. DOUGLASS, of Chesterfield District, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Mr. John W. Flake, of Anson.

DIED,

In this county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARTHA ANN, wife of Patrick A. Monroe, and daughter of John A. and Sarah McColl, of Marlborough District, S. C., aged 19 years. She was loving and affectionate, and beloved by all who knew her.—[*Com.*

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst., Mrs.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the undersigned, of the State of North Carolina and county of Stanly, being sufferers by the burning of Montgomery Court House, in order to entitle themselves to the relief afforded by the Hertford act, have, according to the directions of said act, made entries, and now advertise the metes and boundaries of lands which by grants and mesne conveyances, duly executed, became the property of Henry Delamothe, Esq., and which by his last will and testament and a decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, now belong to the subscribers. The said lands are all situated in the county of Montgomery, State of North Carolina, in various bodies, and bounded as follows:

240 *acres* on both sides of Uwharrie river, at the mouth of Cedar creek, adjoining G. Bruton, Benj. Bell, A. and E. Kron, and Ch. Hatton; beg aming at the mouth of Big branch, on the No. point; thence as said branch 50 poles to the mouth of a ravine by large projecting rocks; thence as said ravine So. 83° E't. 44 p; thence E't 38 p; thence So. 24° E't 103 p. to a poplar, thence E't 64 p; thence No. 133 p. to Ch. Hatton's corner of his Jos. Bell tract; thence W't 127 p; thea No. 127 p. across Cedar creek above the mouth; thence So. 25° W't across Uwharrie river to a stake on the river bank; thence No. 77° W't 14 p; thence So. 50° W't 18 p; thence So. 85° W't 60 p; thence South 35° West 16 p; thence South 85° West 20 p. to a stake on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to a stake opposite the mouth of the Big branch; thence across the river to the beginning.

250 *acres* East of Uwharrie river, on Dutchman's creek, adjoining Benj. Bell, Nancy Bell, Jonathan Bell, and A. & E. Kron; beginning on a post oak, So. side of the Fayetteville road where it crosses Dutchman's creek; thence No. 80° E't 167 p; thence So. 10° E't 50 p; thence So. 80° E't 33 p. to a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of creek; thence So. 22° E't 40 p; thence No. 80° W't 54 p; thence So. 10° E't 157 p; thence So. 80° W't 110 p. to N. Bell's line; thence No. 106 p; thence So. 80° W't 108 p; thence No. 10° W't 127 p; thence No. 80° E't 28 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of Uwharrie, on Dutchman and Cedar creeks, adjoining Benj. Bell, A. & E. Kron, B. Ebbs, and N. Smart; beginning on a pine by 2 pines, No. bank of the creek above Nash's island; thence No. 64° E't 156 p. to a ch. oak; thence No. 24° W't 115 p. to a poplar; thence E't 64 p; thence No. 110 p; thence E't 300 p; thence So. 22° W't 380 p. to an old corner on the top of Scott mountain; thence So. 40° E't 160 p. to a bl. oak, No. of the road; thence So. 80° W't 212 p. to a beech tree on Dutchman's creek; thence No. 64° W't 174 p; thence No. 38° W't 150 p; thence No. 22° W't 40 p. across the creek to the beginning.

253 *acres* on Uwharrie river, East side, adjoining A. & L. Sanders, Jas. Harley, Wm. Morris, Ch. Hatton, and Th. L. Cotton; beginning at the mouth of the Great branch, on the upper point, thence up the river 23 p; thence No. 73° E't 120 p; thence E't 102 p. to a white oak, a corner of Jos. Harley's; thence So. 30° E't 34 p; thence So. 82° W't 184 p; thence No. 81° W't 34 p. to Wm. Morris's corner on the How branch; thence So. 67° W't 98 p; thence So. 23° E't 154 p; thence W't 35 p. to a post oak, Ch. Hatton's corner; thence No. 71 p; thence No. 45° W't 135 p. to Hatton's other corner post oak; thence No. 23° E't 16 p; thence So. 78° E't 68 p. to Th. L. Cotton's corner beech on the How branch; thence No. 42° E't 184 p. to a red oak; thence No. 78° W't 60 p. to a stake on the Great branch; thence So. 20° W't 76 p; thence No. 70° W't 100 p. to a sour-wood; thence No. 20° E't 90 p. to the river; thence with it to the beginning.

350 *acres* E't of Uwharrie, on the How branch and Cat-tail creek, adjoining Jos. Harley, Mrs. Davis, and W. Lunax; beginning on a small ash, Jos. Harley's corner, near a spring on the No. side of Back mountain; thence No. 100 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence No. 10° E't 30 p; thence E't 58 p; thence No. 3° E't 16 p; thence E't 21 p; thence So. 20° E't 118 p. to a hickory on the E't side of the Mosley branch; thence No. 70° E't 43 p; thence So. 30° E't 18 p. to a white oak; thence So. 180 p. to a red oak; thence W't 180 p. to Lunax's corner; thence No. 10° W't 132 p. to a red oak; thence So. 80° W't 40 p. to the beginning.

350 *acres* East of the Yadkin, on the waters of McLean's creek of Uwharrie, adjoining Jos. Russell, Nelson and Wm. Harris, Wm. Hill, A. and E. Kron, and Ja. Crump; beginning on an ash tree near a branch; thence No. 74° E't 176 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 4° W't to his corner poplar 74 p; thence So. 85° E't 140 p. to his and Wm. Harris's corner; thence So. 35° E't 133 p; thence So. 64° W't 106 p; thence So. 59° W't 18 p; thence No. 85° W't 212 p; thence No. 13° W't 240 p. to the beginning.

153 *acres* East of Pedee river, on Rocky creek, adjoining S. H. Christian, Ju. Mabane, R'd Smith, and Wm. Bruton; beginning on a stake on Rocky creek, at the point where Mason's old line crosses the same; thence So. 13° E't 170 p. to Mason's old corner; thence No. 77° W't 114 p. to a pine; thence No. 31° W't 68 p. to the head of a branch; thence as said branch to little Rocky creek; thence up the latter to Mason's line; thence with that line to big Rocky; thence as said creek to the beginning.

235 *acres* East of Pedee, on Island creek, adjoining E. Delerry, A. and E. Kron, R. J. Steele, and N. Bell; beginning on a pine on the No. side of Island creek; thence No. 10° W't 120 p; thence No. 73 W't 100 p; thence No. 16° E't 160 p. to Steele's line; thence with said line No. 74° E't 36 p. to his corner; thence with his other line No. 16° E't 155 p. to his other corner; thence to and with N. Bell's line No. 160 p; thence No. 80° E't 64 p; thence So. 10° E't 40 p; thence No. 82° E't 60 p; thence So. 22° W't 350 p. to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the waters of Denson's fork of Little river, adjoining Wm. Harley; beginning on a forked poplar, East of a small branch; thence So. 15° W't 179 p; thence No. 75° W't 90 p; thence No. 15° E't 179 p; thence So. 75° E't 90 p. to the beginning

2435 *acres* in the fork of the Yadkin and Uwharry rivers, adjoining Wm. Hill, R'd. Bell, N. Harris, Ju. Crump, A. and E. Kron, and Wm. Kirk; beginning at the mouth of Uwharry on the No. point; thence as the said river to a white oak on the river bank, under a high bluff, above a notable solitary rock in the middle of the river; thence over the bluff No. 60° W't 70 p. to a pine; thence No. 20 p; thence So. 64° W't 100 p. to a dogwood; thence So. 80° W't 100 p; thence No. 20° E't 124 p; thence No. 45° E't 164 p. to a pine on the top of a mountain; thence No. 296 p. to a white oak; thence W't 100 p. to a stake near the Harris path; thence No. 220 p; thence No. 85° W't 24 p. to N. Harris's line; thence So. 184 p. to his corner; thence No. 61° W't 140 p. to his other corner; thence No. 16° E't 127 p. to his corner maple; thence No. 85° W't 32 p; thence No. 13 W't 30 p; thence W't 240 p; thence No. 140 p. to a red oak by a white oak near a road; thence W't 200 p. to a Spanish oak; thence So. 92 p. to Crump's corner; thence So. 41 E't 90 p. to his corner post oak; thence So. 55 W't 52 p; thence So. 65 W't 20 p; thence So. 220 p to Wm. Kirk's corner; thence So. 80 E't 400 p. to his corner hickory; thence So. 250 p. to his corner red oak; thence E't 23 p. to the mouth of Duck-John, So. point; thence down the various courses of the Yadkin to the beg.

800 *acres* on the East of Pedee, adjoining Ch. Bell, R. J. Steele, A. and E. Kron, Ju. Tillman, and G. Bruton; beginning at the mouth of Island creek on the No. point; thence No. 83 E't 107 p; thence So. 7 E't 127 p; thence So. 83 W't 27 p; thence So. 16 W't 193 p. with Steele's line; thence So. 74 E't 219 p. to and beyond one of his corners; thence So. 16 W't 229 p; thence No. 74 W't 41 p; thence No. 28 W't 82 p; thence No. 55 W't 204 p. to the Lawrenceville road; thence No. with the road to G. Bruton's corner on the W't side of the road; thence No. 45 W't 196 p. with his line to a poplar near a branch; thence down the branch to a sweet gum; thence No. 45 W't 16 p. to a sycamore on the river bank; thence up the various courses of the river to the lower point of the island at the mouth of the creek; thence along the West of said island its whole extent to the upper point; thence down the East side across the thoroughfare to the beginning.

126 *acres* on Barnes' creek, adjoining Wm. Strider, Lue Sanders, and Ja. Hudson; beginning on a pine, Ja. Hudson's corner; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 100 p; thence W't to and with Lue Sanders' line, 104 p. to the creek at the point where Ju. Hudson's line reaches the same; thence up the creek to the Big branch; thence up the Big branch to the beginning.

100 *acres* on the head of Dumas and Barnes' creeks; beginning on 2 large rocks, one marked C, 40 p. above a meadow; thence So. 179 p. to a red oak by 2 pines; thence E't 90 p; thence No. 179 p; thence W't 90 p. to the beginning.

ADELAIDE & ELIZABETH KRON,
By their Guardian, F. I. Kron

This 20th day of March, 1849. 59-3mpd

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hozard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crashed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppras, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

18 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting. 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STALE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Sheetings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine figd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonas; Delide Stripe; Apecas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woolen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 28, 1848 34tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Patrick A. Munroe, for purposes therein specified, I will proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the residence of the said Patrick A. Munroe, in Cumberland county, on Thursday the 14th of June, 1849,—

909½ Acres of Land, lying on Deep Creek.

325 Acres of Land, lying on Stuart's Creek.

—ALSO—

One Negro Man, one new Buggy and Harness, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEX'R MURCHISON, Trustee.

May 12, 1849. 67-ts

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

April 23, 1849. 41-tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

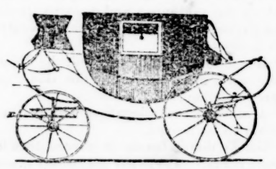
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impoteney of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1843. 41Y

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambries and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Ette and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs.
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 93tf

DR. D. D. POWER'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 28, 1849.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Trinity School,
8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,
Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swaim's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid.* His store is so arranged that visiters can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *